

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XXII. No. 44.

Senate Reading Room
1 Jan 1900

WAR NEWS.

A BRITISH BATTERY AND CONVOY CAPTURED.

While retreating from Thaba Npou they walk into an ambuscade. Reinforcements from Bloemfontein attacking the Boers. Sickness among captured Boers. Making more hopeful battle North of Bloemfontein; Boers driven from their trenches.

Winnipeg, April 2, 1900.

London, April 2: Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's anxious enquiry as to whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back with enforced emphasis to the British public to-day on receipt of to-day's news that a convoy with six guns walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about 20 miles of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the war office, has not been published and no account of the ambush is available to the public except in a dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said therefore regarding the exact extent of British misfortune. Evidently, Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba Npou and he marched all though Friday night apparently followed by a force of the enemy. The story of the Boer trap comes from Bushman Kop, east of Bloemfontein in the following dispatch dated Saturday:

"A British force commanded by Col. Broadwood, consisting of the tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Col. Pitcher which have been garrisoning Thaba Npou was obliged in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers to leave there last night. Col. Broadwood marched to Bloemfontein waterworks south of the Modder river where he encamped at 4 this morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near by point. Broadwood sent off a convoy with the battery while the rest of the force remained to act as rear guard. The convoy arrived at a deep spruit where the Boers were concealed and the entire body walked into an ambush and were captured, together with six guns. The loss of life is not great since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired. Gen. Colville's division which left Bloemfontein early this morning arrived here at noon. He is now shelling the Boers."

Cape Town, April 1st: The departure on Saturday of the British transports with the Boer prisoners to St. Helena was delayed in consequence of increased sickness among the prisoners. Three are dead to-day and 12 died last week. Arrangements are being made to prevent crowding. Prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of Gen. Cronje's men when captured, were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone, and little strength was left to them for fighting disease. Moreover the confinement on shipboard is tiresome to men who have been accustomed to an out door life. The Boers dislike sending prisoners to St. Helena.

London, April 2: The Times has the following from Mafeking, Basutoland, date of March 30:

"Gen. Olivier has just passed Johannesburg drift with 2,000 men, four guns and 800 wagons. The column which extended for 30 miles was accompanied by many women and children."

Gen. Botha is the Boer's hero. He succeeded Joubert.

Lord Roberts has sent a message of sympathy to President Kruger on the death of Gen. Joubert.

Col. Baden-Powell sent a message from Mafeking reporting conditions of garrison which is more hopeful. Supplies of food and ammunition are holding out.

Steyn is at Ladybrand encouraging the Free Staters.

London, March 31: The war office has posted the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, March 30, evening: Reports point to enemy's leaving Brandfort and proceeding in a northward direction. Casualties in yesterday's engagement were more numerous than at first reported. Officers killed, 2; wounded, 8; rank and file, 10; wounded, 15; missing, 3."

Bloemfontein, March 30: The Canadians are here still. The health of the regiment is generally good. The men who were left at Belmont when the advance began are being transferred to this place. Reports from the hospitals indicate that the wounded are making good progress, and all are out of danger. The following is a complete list of those who have left by hospital ships for Netley, Feb. 28, by steamer Winnifred: J. A. Mitchell, 45th Battalion; Private Hartwell; Mar. 2, by City of Rome, H. S. Birmingham, 35th Battalion; F. A. Kirkpatrick, 3rd R. C. A.; Pte. MacDonald, R. C. R. L.; M. Burgess, 93rd Battalion; T. A. Taylor, 5th Battalion; March 6, by Moravian, Armorer Sergt. A. J. Hood, Corp. W.

R. C. R. L.; J. A. McLeod, 71st Battalion, R. W. Cox, 82nd Regiment; S. H. J. Cairns, 2nd Field Battery; W. E. Walker, 16th Field Battery; A. Lockwood, 68th Battalion; March 16, by the Greek; Sergt. W. Ulton, R. C. R. L.; by Pembroke Castle, Adderton; The enemy retreated to Brandfort and E. Padon, 21st Battalion; J. F. Ussher, H. C. Clark, 43rd Battalion; J. F. Ussher, 16th F. B.; — Peters, R. C. R. L. London, March 30.—The war office issued the following from Lord Roberts to the secretary of war: "Bloemfontein, March 30: Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action towards the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Kares siding station, a few miles south of Brandfort. The operation was successfully carried out by the Seventh (Tucker's) Division, assisted by the first and third cavalry brigades, under Gen. French, and Legalar's regiment of Mounted Infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort and our troops now hold the kopjes. Our casualties were, killed Captain Gaining, Scottish Borderers; wounded, Captains Zellars, Luard, Peebles, Curgenvin and Edwards and Lieuts. Conson, French and about 100 rank and file.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Seeding started at Poland, Man. Friday.

Stratford has donated over \$3,000 to the patriotic fund.

The Duchess of York gave birth to a son on Saturday.

The steamer Californian has been hauled off the rocks near Portland.

President Melier will be in Brandon April 6th on N. P. Railway business.

On Saturday 800 settlers with 150 car loads of effects arrived in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg bank clearances for March are \$510,000 in excess of March a year ago.

Sir William Hart Dyke it is asserted will be the new British postmaster-general.

The Inter-Varsity boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was won by 2 lengths by Cambridge.

The March Dominion customs receipts were the largest in the history of Canada, \$2,847,380.

The Manitoba legislature may adjourn to allow farmer members to look after the spring seeding.

C. P. R. Pipestone branch will be extended this year from Antler station to Cannington and Percy.

C. P. R. has donated 50 cash prizes towards thoroughbred cattle department of the Winnipeg fair.

Sheldan's scheme to send 1,000,000 bushels of Kansas corn to India has been approved by the governor.

Baxter and Lemirex were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for conspiring to rob the bank Ville Marie.

Presse, a leading French conservative journal, Montreal, made an attack on Sir Charles Tupper's opposition.

GARDEN'S MINERALS.

The minerals production of Canada in 1899 a total value of \$47,275,512. This is \$3,614,502 more than in 1898, and more twice as great as the total of 1896. The most important single item was gold, the total value of which was \$21,049,730, an amount which exceeded the entire value of the mineral output of the Dominion in 1895.

The greater part of this large gain is in gold from the Yukon region, the total value of which last year is estimated by the geological survey of Canada—to which we are indebted for these figures—at \$16,000,000. There was, however, a substantial increase in the production outside of this, a part of which, however, was due to the advance in prices of copper and other metals. Of the metals last year gold furnished 44.5 per cent. of the total values, copper 5.6, nickel 4.4, silver 3.9 and lead 2.1 per cent. Iron is still an unimportant feature of Canadian production, though we believe that the development of the great reserves of iron ore in the country will not be long postponed. Of the non-metallic products coal was the most important, and in value it was second only to gold namong all the items of production, constituting 19.1 per cent. of the total. Among the minor products we note a small output—55 ounces—of platinum.

—Summer.

J. H. Picard returned from a visit east on Friday.

Mrs. G. H. Graydon returned from the east on Friday.

Mrs. Larue returned Friday from a visit to friends in the east.

Councillor Jackson returned from the south on Friday's train.

Major MacKenzie went to Calgary on a business trip, on Saturday. He returns to-day.

W. H. Connor, trader of Fort Smith came in by dry train with three Slavey Indians to-day.

We are indebted to John Fielders for a copy of the Natal Witness of February 17th.

Packages for Canadian soldiers in Africa will be carried by the C. P. R. at half freight rates.

One of McCrae's steamers had its fingers badly crushed at the dock this morning while unloading a car of nails.

The Gaighair-Hull Co. have bought out N. LeClerc's meat business. Mr. LeClerc enters the company's employ.

The immense amount of freight coming into the Edmonton district is indicated by the fact that the Edmonton Cartage Co. found it necessary to engage five extra teams to-day.

A concert is to be given by the Excelsior Literary society at Excelsior school house on April 6th. A programme consisting of songs, recitations and dialogues will be rendered.

At St. Albert on Saturday last, before Justice Mitchell, Messrs. Mallette & Renaud, hotelkeepers, charged with breach of the liquor license ordinance, were fined \$50 each, with the option of two months in jail.

Chas. Gowan, of Windom, Minn., arrived on a special on Saturday, accompanied by a number of settlers from his state. One hundred and fifty-five settlers left the train between Calgary and Red Deer.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, dated the 6th March, 1900, in a case of Walter vs. Phillips, there will be offered for sale by Public Auctioneer, Mr. W. S. Robertson, at Edmonton, at his office at Edmonton, on Wednesday, the 4th April, 1900, at 2 p.m., the Gold Mining Dredge "Lily" lying at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Strathcona, near the boundary between River Lot 4 and the H. B. Co.'s Reserve.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

BECK & EMERY, or A. C. RUTHERFORD,

Advocates, Edmonton.

Real Estate Agent, Edmonton.

Dated Edmonton, March 9th, 1900.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900.

SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 PAGES.

Geo. Cresswell, of Belmont, has disposed of his farm to Jackson & Girson, of the Alberta Hotel.

Recruits for the N. W. M. P. are arriving from the east. Twenty-five reached Winnipeg on Wednesday.

Rev. A. J. Vining, superintendent of Baptist missions, will speak in the Baptist church, Friday evening, 6th, at 8 o'clock.

The bridge is practically completed. The last rivet was driven this morning, which happy event was celebrated by the prolonged tooting of the whistle on the engine, coupled with the other usual manifestations of pleasure on the part of the workmen. At noon a few planks only remained to be laid in the roadway and teams were then crossing. The sidewalks were also laid, save a few yards on the east side. The track has been removed, the engine house taken down and the machinery prepared for removal. The southern approach to the bridge has been improved with a layer of broken stone. The roadway is 15 feet wide and the sidewalks 6 feet in width. The bridge in its completed condition as an imposing structure, its general appearance inspiring one with a sense of its stability.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

The collection of money in aid of the Patriotic Fund is proceeding very successfully. The ladies' committee appointed to act in the matter has taken hold systematically, and with most praiseworthy enthusiasm. The amount in their hands composed of numerous small subscriptions has reached a very respectable sum, and is steadily growing. They find everyone a ready willingness to give to a worthy object. Indeed not a few are calling at the Merchants' Bank, unsolicited, and leaving their donation there. Following are the objects of the fund as outlined by the government-general:

(1) For the benefit of the widows, orphans and other dependents of officers and men of the military forces of Canada who may unfortunately lose their lives in or connection with the war operations in South Africa.

(2) For the benefit of the soldiers themselves or employees of the Canadian government attached to the contingent in South Africa who may have been disabled by wounds or sickness, etc.

(3) For the benefit of the wives and children and dependents separated at home from husbands and fathers and guardians by the exigencies of the campaign.

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BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Queen's—W. H. Steeves, E. A. Cole, town; — Beauchamp, Morinville; A. Lamoureux, P. Lamoureux, A. Guertin, Fort Saskatchewan; E. Guertin, Spruce Grove; G. Coleman, Belmont; — Anthony, Arrowhead; G. Deschenes, Stony Plain; A. Ouimet, L. D. Deneau, town; J. Claverie, Egg lake; H. Prekel, L. Moines; D. Evans, Calgary; P. Sautin, Calgary; J. Scott, J. R. Smith, P. McPhee, Victoria; J. Gibbons, town; J. H. Picard, Montreal; A. Goodridge, Portage la Prairie; C. Fleming, E. Boisie, Vancouver; A. McDonald, Egg lake; T. J. Walsh, Callista; T. A. Cobay, Lesser Slave lake; C. Gibson, town.

Alberta—B. Simers, Montreal; C. A. Douglas, W. G. O'Loughlin, Winnipeg; J. B. Merri, town; A. E. Rowland, Toronto; M. B. Steele, Winnipeg; A. T. Fero, Toronto; T. A. Corley, Montreal; F. Mariaggi, Fort Saskatchewan; T. P. Wadsworth, town; G. M. Montgomery, Toronto; G. R. Parker, town; G. K. Wadlike, Brandfort; W. B. Dalton, Winnipeg; J. Rantoni, Winnipeg; W. J. Hurison, T. R. Flirt, Toronto; C. Weld, London; W. S. Glown, Winnipeg; Major Griesbach, Fort Saskatchewan; B. A. Boyce, Leduc; G. J. Thompson, Montreuil; W. J. Ross, Edm. P. Cuniff, Fort Saskatchewan; J. D. Windrum, Winnipeg; R. G. Buhl, J. M. Kains, town; J. O. Letourneau, Tofield.

Jasper—R. Byers, Miss H. Wakeford, T. Byers, Miss R. Wakeford, W. Wakeford, T. Byers, Miss R. Wakeford, Clover Bar; P. B. Blois, Athabasca Landing; J. Cooper, P. Nelson, town; C. Pahole, Beaver Hills; F. A. Pieres, New London; S. H. Rose, T. Daniels, W.A.R. Forster, town; A. Goodridge, Portage la Prairie; N. Legg, O. F. Tratt, J. D. McDonald, Fort Saskatchewan; A. M. Erskine, Strathcona; Mr. Luditt, town; J. E. Vance, Duncan, Wis.; G. Lessage, town.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 2nd, 1900.

FOSTER TO FIELDING.

Mr. Foster replied to Mr. Fielding's budget speech on the 27th. There was a good attendance in the chamber, and the galleries were pretty well filled. Mr. Foster commenced by saying that the finance minister's speech was a mere collection of figures, which could be done by a clerk in the public service; but it was safe to say that if any member of the service had used them in such a disingenuous way he would not be long in the service. The speech of Mr. Fielding would not give any correct idea of the history of the country! The refrain of Mr. Fielding's speech was, "Behold how great a people we are!"

Mr. Foster went on to complain that Mr. Fielding did not sufficiently explain the admission of Canadian securities to the trustees list in Britain, nor as to how the extension of free trade to Trinidad would affect the business of the country. Mr. Fielding said that the revenue for the current year was to be over the fifty million mark, but he did not explain that this meant four million more taxation. He (Foster) read extracts from the newspapers of some 90 alleged broken pledges which were made by the liberals in opposition, which he said were not fulfilled. He then proceeded to deal with the question of expenditure, and said that the average total expenditure from 1892 to 1896 was \$2,530,000, while that for 1899 was over \$51,000,000. He estimated the cost per capita to be \$3.12 per head for the latter year, and in doing so admitted that he had no time to make fancy calculations as to copulation. Dealing with Mr. Fielding's figures, Mr. Foster complained that it was not fair to compare the 18 years of conservative rule with the liberal regime, because the period were wholly dissimilar. He said the conservatives had paid \$5,000,000 on the Canadian Pacific railway, and the liberals only \$2,500. Then there were expenditures on the Intercolonial and Northwest rebellion.

It is not fair, Mr. Foster went on to say, to compare the period from 1893 to 1895 with the years of expansion as existed at present, in dealing with surpluses and additions to the debt as the finance minister did. Mr. Foster said that Mr. Fielding did not give the conservatives credit for a remission of taxation, and if he had done so it would have done away with the betterment which he had shown in connection with the statistics as to surpluses and public debt. Turning from the larger items Mr. Foster took up the different departments of the government. He said there was no economy, but an increase in all of them. He gave an array of figures to show that from \$893 to 1899 there was a reduction of taxation of about \$5,900,000, while from 1896 to 1899 there was only \$2,435,000 of reduced taxes.

Mr. Foster, proceeding, said that the reduction in taxation from 1896 to 1899 was 92 one-hundredths of one per cent. Taking up the statements of Mr. Fielding in regard to prosperity, Mr. Foster said that he agreed that the country was prosperous during the past three years, and he also agreed in the main with the evidence which was submitted by the minister of finance, but the minister of trade did not always accept such as an evidence of prosperity. He (Foster) attributed the increased prosperity to the national policy and the turning of the tide which commenced in 1894. The increase in trade figures, he admitted, were such that any government ought to feel proud, but he asked that some consideration should be given to trade values. The prices had increased and therefore the trade on that account had increased greatly. Having calculated \$34,000,000 for increased values and taken out of the figures whatever did not enter into home consumption and every other conceivable item which an opposition financial critic could think of still it gave when his calculations were all exhausted, over \$30,000,000 of an increase in Canada's trade in 1899 as over 1896. That he added, was what any administration might feel proud of. He did not want to deduct from the prosperity of the country. Governments might come and governments might go, but unless legislation was pig-headed and bad it would not interfere with general trade conditions.

Mr. Foster resumed after recess with the figures of the trade with Great Britain. The small differential in favor of Great Britain was offset by the longer distance as compared with the United States and the longer time it had been deliberately cooked. That had

taken to fill the orders. The percentage of increase of imports from Great Britain under the preferential tariff was less than from the United States, and almost, the lowest on the list. He claimed that it was the same with regard to the exports to Great Britain as compared with other countries. Mr. Foster then contrasted the speeches of Liberals 10 years ago when advocating reciprocity with the United States and their utterances on the preferential trade with Great Britain to-day and read many extracts from the speeches of members of the government as he also did earlier in his speech on the question of expenditure.

If they had got into power and had carried into force their reciprocity where would their imperialism be to-day? He reaffirmed his opposition to the preferential tariff without something in return. The effect of the 33 1/3 cut would be to let the articles of luxury in at a lower rate of duty than articles of every day use. He proclaimed his abiding faith in the policy of protection by which the conservative party would stand. As to the preferential tariff Mr. Foster undertook to say what course his party would take if they were returned to power. Certain facts he said, when accomplished could not be repudiated but the conservatives would take care that the interests of the manufacturers were adequately protected.

The debate was continued by Sir Richard Cartwright, who said he did not know whether it would be unfair to suggest that when Mr. Foster, who had just sat down, was unhappy taken by illness and was unable to reply to the speech of the honorable minister of finance (Fielding), on Friday night, that the illness in question was an illness, not of the flesh, but of the spirit. He had no doubt whatever that the honorable gentleman, and his friends beside him, found the budget so ably and lucidly presented by the minister of finance that it was an extremely hard pill to swallow. Seven millions and a half of surplus, the volume of trade rising within four years from a little over \$200,000,000 to well nigh \$100,000,000, in the approaching year, all evidences that could be imagined, all evidences that the honorable gentleman had ever piled together in former years as an evidence of wealth and prosperity, doubled, trebled, quadrupled; negotiations opened for the purpose of extending our trade relations; the securities of Canada admitted within the charmed circle of trusts which shall be open for investment, and last of all, and first of all, for those honorable gentlemen, the proof that the government will adhere to the letter to the preference accorded to the mother country.

Sir Richard said times had changed. The time, wags Mr. Speaker, when we had to fight with the beasts of Ephesus, and when we had to confront the conservative cabinet, who were all in line and ready to cheer the slogan of the old flag, and an appropriation. Sir Richard went on to say that the appropriations were not for conservatives, and still the flag waves, cleansed and purified, in a fair fight. It had been rescued from the hands of miscreants, who treaded on it and degraded it, and the old flag now waves better and purer and loftier than ever over the ranks of men who first among colonists have granted voluntarily, of their own free will, a substantial preference and advantage to the goods of the merchants of the mother land. The minister of trade and commerce then twitted Mr. Foster about his habit of indulging in nasty insinuations since he crossed the floor. Words like cordon, purity, loyalty, honesty, were perpetually in his mouth, and perpetually absent from his heart.

He never looked at Mr. Foster but reminded him of Tennyson, and of the poet's famous line:

"All that is lie can be met with and fought outright,

But a lie that is half the truth is a harder battle to fight."

Sir Richard passed on to deal with the legacy which the conservatives left the MacKenzie administration. He said that the liberals were right in their criticism when in opposition and were right in the course they pursued now. Economy was right then and the turn to prosperity justified legitimate expenditures now. He proceeded to show the large increase in the available revenue now as compared with 1895, which showed that Canada was entitled to enter upon certain obligations, now which she would not have been in 1895. Conditions now and then were wholly different. Canada was now enjoying prosperity and expansion and therefore was in a position to stand more expenditure than previously. If a man's salary was increased from \$1,000 to \$3,000 he would be entitled to make expenditures under the latter sum that he would not be under the former.

From 1878 to 1896 farm lands all over Canada decreased in value. What was the case now? Lands were rising and purchasers were numerous. Farmers were paying off their mortgages and Canada was now enjoying an era of prosperity such as she was often promised, but never got until the liberals came into power. He went on to show that Mr. Foster had purposely selected in making his calculations the year 1896, knowing when he did so that the accounts had been deliberately cooked. That had

been explained over and over again in parliament.

There was \$3,180,000 supplementary estimates, which were prepared and presented to council, and which would have been expended had the government been returned, but which were not included in the figures given by Mr. Foster. No reference was ever made by Mr. Foster to the extraordinary expenditures which the present government had made in connection with Yukon, railways, extension, and deepening of canals. Mr. Foster had said that Britain had purchased \$300,000,000 worth of food stuffs from the United States and only \$62,000,000 from Canada.

But, said Sir Richard, taking these figures, and they would show \$4 per head for the United States, and \$11 per head for Canada, and what is the hon. gentleman going to do about the preference. The hon. gentleman said an accomplished fact was an accomplished fact, which, if it meant anything, was that he and his friends were not going to lift a little finger against it. Where was the non-gentleman's amendment? He read it in the house a few days ago. Surely he was not going to leave it to the other hands to move it, or was his leader inclined to trust him? One thing Mr. Foster said, and that was that the conservatives went out of office on principle, but he (Cartwright), always believed that that section of the party went out on strike.

Sir Richard then moved the adjournment of the debate, to continue his speech on Thursday.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 2ND, 1900

BY SNOW SHOE AND CANOE.

New York Herald.

The jumping-off place for explorers and "trippers" who strike out for the Barren Grounds, the fertile valleys of the Peace River, or the fur regions of the great Mackenzie basin, is the town of Edmonton. It is situated at the northern terminus of the most northerly branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, about seventy-five miles east of the Rocky mountains. It is the gateway to an immense country that extends northward for eighteen hundred miles.

On its streets the half-breed dog-driver, the French trapper, the Scotch fur-trader and the Indian hunter jostle one another. Cayuse "jumpers" pass up and down and dog trains scurry by. It is there, after its long trip of 202 miles, the "Mackenzie River Packet"—the mail from far-off Fort McMurray—is transferred from dog-sled to railroad train.

A few weeks ago an expedition took leave of Edmonton and commenced an interesting and adventurous trip that will cover more than four thousand miles, by snowshoes and canoe. It is in charge of J. W. Tyrrell, C.E.D., D.L.S., the well-known Canadian explorer, of Hamilton, Ont., who, with his brother, J. Burr Tyrrell, completed, in 1893, a journey of 3200 miles by canoe and snowshoes, through the southern end of the Barren Grounds, lying between Lake Athabasca and Chesterfield Inlet.

The route to be taken on the present trip extends further north, through a land hitherto unexplored. Mr. Tyrrell is being sent in the interest of the Dominion's government. His party consists of eight men. G. C. Fairchild, D. L. S., of Simeon, Ont., will be the topographer of the expedition. The Venerable Archdeacon Loftthouse will act as native interpreter, meteorological observer and chaplain. Archdeacon Loftthouse is a particularly useful man for northern travel. He has spent seventeen years as a missionary on the coast of Hudson Bay.

Percy Acres, a Hamilton, Ont., man, who has had considerable experience in northwestern life, will act as voyageur, and will be the cook of the expedition. Pierre French, a half-breed from Caughnawaga, one of the most celebrated Whitewater canoeemen in the Dominion, will be the chief voyageur. French has spent most of his life on the wildest waters of the country. A few years ago, out of sheer bravado, he ran the Lachine rapids on a Christmas day before thousands of spectators. He accompanied Lord Wolseley as a voyageur on his Egyptian campaigns. On one trip alone he successfully shot, on sight, one hundred and seventy-five rapids. He accompanied Mr. Tyrrell on his former trip through the Barren Grounds. French has selected a famous half-breed voyageur named Henry Monette, who will act as bow-man.

A Cree Indian named Jimmie Westcott, who is the seventh man, has the reputation of being the greatest hunter and snowshoe runner in the "Great Lone Land." He comes from Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay. He accompanied Mr. Tyrrell on his return portion of his former trip.

John Harper, a half-breed who has made many trips through the Barren Grounds and who has lived on Hudson Bay, is another member of the party. A ninth man may be engaged at Fort Resolution, so that there will be "three men in a boat."

Traveling 170 miles by cart trail the expedition will reach the Hudson Bay Company's post at Lac la Biche. As the wagon road ends there they will transfer their outfit from horse sleds to dog sleds. They will have twenty hauling dogs, four being hitched tandem to each sled. They will travel comparatively light, the sled loads averaging only 250 pounds, while the maximum weight for each dog is usually 100 pounds. The winter packet from the northland travels to Edmonton by this route, so that an alleged trail winds through the desolate muskeg that stretches away to the north. They will endeavor to follow this often invisible thread through the wilderness of bush that covers the height of land, and going down the northern watershed, will strike Clearwater river and follow its course to its confluence with the Athabasca River, at Fort McMurray.

Beyond this point the trail will wind down the Athabasca, and cross the lake of the same name to Fort Chipewyan, the principal post of the Hudson's Bay Company in that district. Then, going down the Slave river to Great Slave lake, the expedition will pause at Fort Resolution, having thus far covered 883 miles on snowshoes. It was from this Hudson's Bay post that Warburton Pike, Henry Toke, Munn and Casper Whitney

started on their various trips into the Barren Grounds.

Last summer three Peterborough canoes and six months' provisions were shipped to Fort Resolution on the Hudson's Bay Company steamer for Tyrrell's use on the northwestern portion of his trip. Mr. Tyrrell will travel to the end of the eastern arm of Great Slave lake; then, following the course of the Lockhart river, he will traverse a rough, mountainous country before he reaches Artillery lake, where he hopes to be by the opening of navigation, about the first of July.

If Mr. Tyrrell is fortunate enough to reach Artillery lake before the snow disappears, he will avoid having to pack his outfit over the numerous rocky portages of the Lockhart river. It was in 1884 that the explorer "back met with so much difficulty in passing those rapids, and Mr. Tyrrell will make every effort to reach Artillery lake before the ice breaks up.

From Artillery lake he will begin his exploration through an unknown district about 300 miles wide and 500 miles long, following the course of the principal waterways until he finally reaches a northern arm of Hudson's Bay called Chesterfield Inlet. It is through that country that the enormous herds of reindeer or Barren Ground cariboo migrate every spring and fall. The deer winter in the woods on the southern border of the Barren Grounds and spend the summer near the Arctic Ocean.

On the southern limits of this unknown land Tyrrell during his former trip saw herds of cariboo that completely covered the country. For two months he was never out of sight of cariboo, and every day for nearly two weeks he saw immense herds that must have numbered hundreds of thousands. That seems hard to believe, but Tyrrell showed me a dozen photographs that he had taken from hillocks, and they pictured nothing but sky and cariboo.

Basid cariboo, the musk ox, Barren Ground bear, Arctic wolf, timber wolf, wolverine, Arctic fox, and Arctic hare are to be found there; and the polar bear prowls along the eastern and northern borders. The Esquimaux who live along the coast of Hudson's Bay make hunting excursions into that wild land.

After crossing the Barren Grounds, Tyrrell will survey both the northern and southern shores of Chesterfield Inlet. As soon as that work is completed he will start on his return journey, which he thinks will take him further south. He is yet uncertain whether he will return by way of Great Slave lake or of Lake Athabasca.

On his return to Edmonton he expects to have covered about two thousand two hundred miles on snowshoes and two thousand miles by canoe. The most northerly point he expects to reach will be 65 degrees north latitude. He figures that the date of his return will be about the middle of November.

He is commissioned to explore and report on the character of the country, paying particular attention to geology, botany, zoology and to determining the magnetic force and declination. His party is provided with three Winchester repeating rifles and one Winchester repeating shotgun. It has three tents of eight ounce duck. Two of these will be used on the winter trip, and will be heated with sheet iron stoves, using wood as fuel. One of the most important items of supplies is ten gallons of alcohol put up in half gallon sealed cans for use as fuel for an alcohol stove, which will do the cooking while crossing the Barren Grounds, thus saving the necessity of carrying wood.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

To those of unshaken faith in the courage and veracity of war correspondents the following paragraphs from the pen of Frederick Villiers, will be a chapter of revelation:

"This war has lately developed a new type of journalism, which, as a member of the older school of war correspondents, I much deplore. For it is a difficult matter to keep pace with certain up-to-date members of the profession now in South Africa. First of all there is the "snap-shotter fire" photographer, who I thought in this campaign, owing to the accurate shooting of the Boers, would not last long; but he is still as bold and rampant as ever. I was admiring the pluck and recklessness of a colleague in taking snap-shots under bullet fire of the foe, especially one of his pictures representing a section of the Dublin Fusiliers at the battle of Colenso. The men are bazing away in space from behind rocks and boulders. I was wondering how on earth the intrepid artist could get such good results under such exciting circumstances. The exact focus, distance, and above all, the sun in the right place, while the Boers were no doubt blazing away at nio and his camera, and probably the soldiers around him, trying to nurse cover, cursing and swearing at the artist who was drawing, by his bold attitude, an extra hail of nickel bullets. Eventually on arriving in Natal, from whence most of these lovely pictures come, I received a sad shock regarding most of the snap-shots in question. I was speaking to a young officer of the Dubs about them, when he laughingly told me that the author of these works of art had asked him to pose a number of his men at Frere as artists' models behind a ridge of rocks,

and, to his surprise, they came out as the "Dubs, under fire at the famous battle of Colenso, taken by our special artist under fire."

Travelling from Maritzburg to Durban I met an officer of the colonial staff who was for some time in charge of two guns at the front. He happened to tell me that the same snap-shooter, had asked him to pose his guns with men skirmishing round them, which he did, and this picture also appeared as a snap-shot taken in the throes of a bloody battle. Seeing my astonishment, he referred to a photo on board the armored train, supposed to be taken in the same way "under fire," but here unfortunately, the models distinctly gave the artist away; many of the men were playing their part, pulling their triggers "at the Boers," but others were unable to resist turning their heads towards the camera with insane smiles, to have, as Tonny says, "their mugs struck," for they are such Absent-Minded Beggars.

I simply mention these facts for the benefit of the public who are apt to look upon photos as above suspicion; in fact, as a colleague of mine once said: "You know the camera can never lie." After all, I think it depends on whether there is a liar at the back of the camera."

A London despatch of 21st says: The India office has issued its annual financial statement. This shows a surplus for 1899-1900 of £2,553,000 and an estimated surplus for 1900-1901 of £160,000. The famine expenditure for 1899-1900 worked out at £2,055,000. It is estimated that the famine expenditure for 1900-1901 will be £3,335,000.

Except for the famine expenditure the budget is regarded as healthy. The gold standard has been successfully introduced and all demands have been met without borrowing. The surplus of £160,000 is however, only a paper surplus, for a temporary loan of £300,000 is to be incurred in England; and it is estimated that a temporary loan of three crores of rupees will be necessary for ways and means.

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Parties having to pay for government land can, by using these scripts, save from 30% to 50%.

ISAAC COWIE, Edmonton.

Alexander Robertson Estate.

Offers for the purchase of the farm of the late Alexander Robertson, viz.: the part South of the River of Fractional South-west quarter of Section 1 and the North East quarter of Section 2, Township 58, Range 23, west 4th Meridian, except half an acre; in all 196 acres (Gloria Bay District), will be received by the agent assigned for the Administrator up to Friday, 30th instant.

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DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Prince Albert, 15th May, 1900.

St. Laurent, 26th May, 1900.

Duck Lake, 31st May, 1900.

Batoche, 5th June, 1900.

Redeemer Plains, 13th June, 1900.

Devil's Lakes, 23rd June, 1900.

Green Lake, 2nd July, 1900.

Montreal Lake, 19th July, 1900.

Onion Lake, 15th August, 1900.

Battleford, 6th August, 1900.

Piney, 25th August, 1900.

Sturgeon River, 11th September, 1900.

Cumberland House, 17th Sept., 1900.

The Pas, 24th September, 1900.

Grand Rapids, 4th October, 1900.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, 15th May, 1900.

Macleod, 21st June, 1900.

Pincher Creek, 25th June, 1900.

Calgary, 30th June, 1900.

Lacombe, 5th July, 1900.

Wetaskiwin, 10th July, 1900.

Drumheller, 11th July, 1900.

Edmonton, 17th July, 1900.

St. Albert, 23rd July, 1900.

Lac Ste. Anne, 7th August, 1900.

Fort Saskatchewan, 18th August, 1900.

Vernon, 23rd August, 1900.

Lee la Biche, 21st September, 1900.

Athabasca Landing, 21st Sept., 1900.

Edmonton, 27th September, 1900.

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STRATHCONA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that James Andrew Joseph McKenna, James Walker, Joseph Arthur Cota and Samuel McLeod, Esquires, have been appointed to represent the Dominion of Canada to deal with the claims of Halfbreeds born in the North West Territories between the 15th July, 1870, and the end of the year 1885, and with claims which have accrued since the time of birth of Halfbreeds born within the time aforesaid and since deceased.

For the purpose of hearing evidence and adjudicating upon such claims, two or three days of public hearings will attend at the undesignated places on or about the dates set forth.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

Prince Albert, 15th May, 1900.

St. Laurent, 26th May, 1900.

Duck Lake, 31st May, 1900.

Batoche, 5th June, 1900.

Redeemer Plains, 13th June, 1900.

Devil's Lakes, 23rd June, 1900.

Green Lake, 2nd July, 1900.

Montreal Lake, 19th July, 1900.

Onion Lake, 15th August, 1900.

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Fort Saskatchewan, 18th August, 1900.

Vernon, 23rd August, 1900.

Lee la Biche, 21st September, 1900.

Athabasca Landing, 21st Sept., 1900.

Edmonton, 27th September, 1900.

Ottawa

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In view of the large amounts which have already been subscribed, and which are still being received in response to the appeal made to the Patriotic Fund Association, the central relief committee of the latter is desirous of publishing the following statement, showing the work which has been accomplished in the partial distribution of the funds at their disposal: "Up to the present date they have received seventy applications for relief, of which sixty-nine have been favorably considered.

This is exclusive of cases in the city and district of Montreal, which so far have been attended to by a local committee out of local funds subscribed for the purpose.

"An amount of about \$785.00 is being paid monthly to the applicants, each case being considered on its merits as recommended by the endorsers. The general principle in affording relief adopted by the committee is as far as possible, to make up to the applicant the amount of loss or deprivation, caused by the soldier's absence."

"Only three applications for relief in cases caused by the soldier's death have been received. These have been treated by an immediate temporary grant of sum of money. Their final disposal must depend upon the rate of pension, or compassionate allowance, if any, to be received, and other circumstances which will be subsequently duly considered.

"All applications made to the committee are decided upon at once, and the relief sent by cheque the same day.

"Forms of application have been distributed to the Soldiers' Wives' League at the different military centres, and can always be had by any person on application to the secretary, governor-general's office, Ottawa, postage free."

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

The separation allowances for the wives and children of members of the Canadian contingents serving in South Africa are 25c a day for the wife of a private; 35c for the wife of a corporal; and 50c for the wife of a sergeant, with 5c a day for each child. The soldier may also allow the portion of his pay supplied by Canada to be diverted to the support of his wife and children. This is 47c a day in the case of members of the Mounted Rifles.

A strong effort was made in parliament to have the separation allowance to wives fixed at a uniform rate of 50c a day. Messrs. Oliver, McNeil, Hendson, Davin and others supported the increase on the two million dollar resolution being placed before Parliament. In consequence of these representations the rate of allowance was left open for future decision. When the subject was again before the house in the form of a bill on Mar. 9th, Mr. Oliver asked what conclusion had been reached, and received the following reply:

The Minister of Finance. That question was left to be dealt with by the government. In the resolution the words which related to that were struck out, and the matter was left to be dealt with by the government. It has not yet been dealt with, but we propose to leave the bill in committee and not to report it to-night.

When the bill was again considered in committee on March 16th the finance minister informed Mr. Foster that it had been decided to leave the separation allowances at the rates originally fixed, as stated above.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Winnipeg Tribune.

During a period of world-wide prosperity, a country engaged in developing great natural resources, and inhabited by an industrious people, will naturally show a large increase in its trade and commerce. In the case of the Dominion this expansion of business has undoubtedly been facilitated by the measure of tariff reform introduced under the present government. The statistics Mr. Fielding had to present to the house were therefore such as to indicate a continuation of the remarkable growth during recent years of this country's commercial prosperity.

The revenue for the current year Mr. Fielding estimates at some \$50,000,000, or a taxation for the Dominion treasury of about \$10 per head of the population. As he estimates a surplus of \$7,500,000, it would seem that a reduced taxation would be sufficient to provide for the expenditure. And a reduction in taxation, in one way, there is to be. Those of us who have been calling for another instalment of tariff reform have, to some extent, obtained what we desired. There is not a very large instalment it is true, but still a little more progress will have been made in the right direction.

At present, goods coming from Great Britain have to pay only three-fourths of the duties specified in the tariff. Government proposes that after July 1, goods from Great Britain shall pay only two-thirds of the duty which would be paid on similar goods imported from other countries. This will make a difference of one-ninth of the present duty on goods from Great Britain. In the case of goods which when coming from Great Britain, now pay 24 per cent, the duty will then be only 21 per cent. One could wish that some reductions were made, also, in the duty on goods such as coal oil or agricultural implements, which we do not get from Great Britain. Even on British cottons the duty is still too high. Nevertheless, the reduction will be a benefit to the country, and deserves the commendation of all tariff reformers.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Queen's-Sergt. Anderson, J. N. Pollard, Fort Saskatchewan; W. Fallon, Calgary; T. Mitchell, A. A. Newton, H. Lamoureaux, H. F. Morel, T. Coglan, Town; M. Barrett, Leduc; C. A. Lowe, W. J. Carr, St. Albert; T. Anthony, Arrowhead; N. Millist, J. Thomson, Montreal; W. Mullins, Ponoka.

Alberta—N. D. Jackson, L. C. Orr, T. J. Bryden, Calgary; W. H. Richardson, F. Westen, A. Poole, F. N. Sterling, W. Anderson, F. Grover, Toronto; G. Crawford, H. J. Madill, Winnipeg; N. M. Jackson, town; G. C. Johnson, A. J. Lawrence, Montreal; W. R. Perry, Chicago; Major Griesbach, Fort Saskatchewan.

Jasper—J. P. Musselman, Spruce Grove; J. H. Richardson, T. H. Bradford, Whitford; M. McKinlay, J. Anderson, Stony Plain; J. Ryan, Glenberry; O. Von Hammerstein, town; Miss Sawyer, Fort Saskatchewan; Miss Johnson, Mr. Johnson, Athabasca Landing; S. S. Wright, L. Daniel, W. Fraser, A. Delorme, Strathcona; O. E. Wik, Wetaskiwin.

GENERAL NEWS.

The officers of a company (from Manitoba and British Columbia) of the provisional battalion to garrison Halifax are: Captain, Lieut.-Col. McKay, of the 42nd battalion, Lieut., Lieut. H. C. Akroyd, of the 6th rifles, Lieut. F. C. Clark, of the 12th battalion.

The Austrian parliament was the scene of a disorderly riot on the 20th. The president of the chamber suppressed a German Nationalist interpellation, and the Germans interrupted the proceedings of the house for half an hour with cries of "blackguard," "con-
vict," and "theiving scoundrel."

The Danish ministry has resigned, owing, it is said to the popular feeling against the government's proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. Two of the islands in question have been leased to Germany. The resignation of the cabinet probably ends the American negotiations for the purchase of the islands.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in raising the 1,000 men required for garrisoning Halifax. The military view the present condition of recruiting as somewhat serious. One in authority remarked to a press correspondent that from present indications not over four hundred would be raised, which number would be inadequate for the purposes required.

The Doukhobors at Rosthern have sent a communication to Commissioner McCrory, asking him to forward a petition to the Russian government for the fulfillment of a promise which was made to them when they left their land, to pay them for the villages which they left behind them. They claim that there is a sum of \$65,000 due them for their houses, in the village of Kawkase, in the province known as the Karkus Oblast. This amount is to be divided among the Doukhobors at Rosthern and Prince Albert.

A. E. Laing of St. George, Ont., was recently sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary for stealing from a police officer.

It has not yet been dealt with, but we propose to leave the bill in committee and not to report it to-night.

When the bill was again considered in committee on March 16th the finance minister informed Mr. Foster that it had been decided to leave the separation allowances at the rates originally fixed, as stated above.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Winnipeg Tribune.

During a period of world-wide prosperity, a country engaged in developing great natural resources, and inhabited by an industrious people, will naturally show a large increase in its trade and commerce. In the case of the Dominion this expansion of business has undoubtedly been facilitated by the measure of tariff reform introduced under the present government. The statistics Mr. Fielding had to present to the house were therefore such as to indicate a continuation of the remarkable growth during recent years of this country's commercial prosperity.

The revenue for the current year Mr. Fielding estimates at some \$50,000,000, or a taxation for the Dominion treasury of about \$10 per head of the population. As he estimates a surplus of \$7,500,000, it would seem that a reduced taxation would be sufficient to provide for the expenditure. And a reduction in taxation, in one way, there is to be. Those of us who have been calling for another instalment of tariff reform have, to some extent, obtained what we desired. There is not a very large instalment it is true, but still a little more progress will have been made in the right direction.

At present, goods coming from Great Britain have to pay only three-fourths of the duties specified in the tariff. Government proposes that after July 1, goods from Great Britain shall pay only two-thirds of the duty which would be paid on similar goods imported from other countries. This will make a difference of one-ninth of the present duty on goods from Great Britain. In the case of goods which when coming from Great Britain, now pay 24 per cent, the duty will then be only 21 per cent. One could wish that some reductions were made, also, in the duty on goods such as coal oil or agricultural implements, which we do not get from Great Britain. Even on British cottons the duty is still too high. Nevertheless, the reduction will be a benefit to the country, and deserves the commendation of all tariff reformers.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, EDMONTON, ALBERTA, APRIL 2 1900

In the British House of Commons on the 19th, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the total number of applications for the war loan had been 39,800, and the total amount of subscription £355,000,000. The largest application had been for £10,000. Applicants for £10,000 and upwards would get 6 per cent of their application. Below £1,000 the assignment would vary from 6 per cent to allotment in full.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, telegraphs that the minister for foreign affairs has prepared an official communiqué, which will be published within the next day or two. It contains Russia's answer to President Kruger's request for intervention. The communiqué has been drawn up with the knowledge and consent of France and Germany, and has received full approval of the Czar. As regard the contents, all that the correspondent has been able to learn is that the note is directed with due precaution against England, and its tone is very serious, and will certainly not fail to make a deep impression.

SEED BARLEY.

First class two-rowed Barley for sale at Dominion Elevator, Strathcona. Sample may be seen at Larue & Picard's warehouse, Edmonton, where parties buying may have it delivered. Apply to

R. DINWOODIE

HOGS WANTED

J. Gainer is prepared to buy all the Live Hogs delivered at his premises, Strathcona, at the highest market price. 4247

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of Walter Brown Briggs, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Rouleau, dated the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900, notice is hereby given that all creditors and executors with claims against the Estate of the said Walter Brown Briggs, deceased who died on or about the 20th day of February, A. D. 1900, intestate, are required on or before the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1900, to send by post, deposit or otherwise, Messrs. Taylor & Boyce, of the town of Edmonton, in the district of Alberta, Advocates for the Administratrix their Christian and Surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, the statements of their securities, and the nature of their securities if any held by them, and a statutory declaration therewith verifying the same.

And further take notice that after such time mentioned date the said Administratrix will be bound to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard to only the claims of which she then shall have notice as aforesaid and the said Administratrix will not be liable for any debts or expenses of part thereof to any person or persons of whom claims she shall not have received notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 16th day of March, A. D. 1900.

TAYLOR & BOYLE, Advocates for the Administratrix.

The Morinville Store

We have now opened for business with a complete stock of Groceries Edmonton prices. Live stock and all farm produce bought. Highest price paid for wheat and oats. Stopping place in connection. Telephone communication with St. Albert and Edmonton.

A. MARTIN & CO.

CHURCHES.

ANGLICAN "ALL SAINTS"

Services, Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.

Holy Communion, 1st and 3rd Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. and 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8:30 a.m.

Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Litany and address.

All seats free.

HY. ALLEN GRAY, M.A., Rectory.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sundays—First mass at 8, high mass at 10:30. Sunday school 3 p.m. Vespers and benediction at 5 p.m.

Week services. Benediction every Thursday night at 7:30.

FATHER LEDUC, P.P.

FATHER JAN, A. P.P.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

D. G. MCQUEEN, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.

C. B. FREEMAN, Pastor.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in the old Methodist Church.

Sunday school at 6:30 each Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM HAGER, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Fellowship at 12:30 a.m.

Sabbath school and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

Epworth League on Tuesday evening.

All seats free. Everybody welcome.

T. C. BUCHANAN, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in the old Methodist Church.

Sunday school at 6:30 each Sunday evening.

Epworth League on Tuesday evening.

All seats free. Everybody welcome.

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Sunday school at 6:

RAILWAY BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.
The debate on the Brandon South-western rail road bill was resumed Monday.

Rutherford pointed out that the C. P. R. had the Manitoba Northwestern, Great Northwest Central, and if they got this they would have everything in sight, and he did not think that wise. The charter was a peculiar one and not businesslike. He moved that the clause to amalgamate with the C. P. R. be struck out.

Sutherland advised the promoter to accept this.

Richardson supported the motion, pointing out at the same time that his motion to preclude amalgamation with the C. P. R., Northern Pacific or any other line without government consent, had been voted down at a previous session of the house. It was peculiar the motion should not be accepted.

Roche called attention to the peculiar spectacle, what was refused the member for Lisgar being accorded another member. He pointed out that the entire northwestern portion of the province was in the hands of the C.P.R., which was wrong.

Sir Charles and others participated in the debate and the bill was finally sent back to discuss the deletion of the amalgamation clause.

Then came the C. P. R. gridiron bill.

McLean (East York) who made a great fight all day on behalf of Manitoba, opened fire with a motion to strike out the 10 per cent clause.

In the company's general charter, as a concession for granting this unlimited blanket charter.

Tisdale interrupted, and McLean referred to him as the champion of railways. We should give no more concessions without a quid pro quo. The opportunity now presenting should be embraced. All legislation should be withheld until satisfactory terms were arranged. McLean urged the government to give a declaration of policy on this burning question.

Rutherford urged that the quid pro quo be obtained when concessions are being given.

Puttee urged that as we were giving something, we ought to insist on something in return.

Richardson went over the entire ground regarding the 10 per cent clause, and his motion of last year. If parliament did its duty it would now effectively control C.P.R. rates, as the speaker was perfectly convinced, it was earning more than 10 per cent on the capital it had invested. The country put the money in, and the company allowed it to charge people interest in high freight rates on that vast amount of capital. Until we got rid of the 10 per cent clause, a railway commission would be of little avail. He had no hesitation in saying, in view of the actual facts, that the Canadian Pacific bargain and the way in which it was carried out, was the most monstrous outrage ever perpetrated on a free people, and now we are having it accentuated and aggravated by proposed legislation.

Sproule supported the member for Lisgar's position and said he had opposed the 10 per cent clause in the house when the contract was going through. He thought the government should submit the case to the courts, and have it decided whether or not the Canadian Pacific was earning more than 10 per cent on actual cost.

McLean pointed out the railway question was the great issue before the people of Canada to-day. Manitoba and the Northwest were thoroughly aroused and justice should be done to the west.

MacDonnell denied that the people of Manitoba and the Northwest were against the C. P. R. His people were most anxious to have it extended, especially in some districts. The Manitoba election did not turn on the railway question. We have in Canada a national policy of trade, and we should have a national policy of railways. The Canadian Pacific was a great inter-provincial system, and Manitoba would not be allowed to intervene and prevent the parliament of Canada doing as it pleased in these matters.

Richardson said he was not necessarily hostile to the C. P. R., he admired the efficiency of the road in certain matters, and its able management, and did not desire to injure the company. However, he had a duty to perform as a representative of the people, and in performing that duty, the schemes and aggrandizement of the C. P. R. were interfered with, so much the worse for the company. He made an earnest appeal to the house to let Manitoba work out its own destiny, and not to bind and cripple it in the manner this bill was designed to do. Surely Manitoba could be trusted to manage its own affairs. Could not the bill be held until the legislature would pronounce upon it in three or four days, when he believed the pronouncement would be practically unanimous.

Sproule appealed that if the bill went through, it might shake off the Northern Pacific, and draw Manitoba into the hands of monopoly.

After dinner Rutherford moved that the bill be referred back to have the 10 per cent clause abrogated in so far as its operation on the proposed new lines and connecting branches in Manitoba were concerned. Valuable franchise should not be granted

without something in return. He insisted the concession in the Crow's Nest railway.

McLean urged that the concessions insisted on, but Davis pointed out that we gave a bonus to the Crow's Nest. Here we were giving nothing and should not expect anything in return.

McLean said the franchises being given were most valuable. We were just duplicating the mistakes of western states, when the whole country was handed over to the tender mercies of railway corporations. Conservatives ought to stand up, and show that they appreciated the victory Hugh John Macdonald obtained for government ownership. If he read the signs of the times aright, the C. P. R. was preparing the way to jolt the country into handing it over the Intercolonial, which would be a triumph to this iniquitous policy.

Tisdale and Sutherland supported the company's course. Rutherford's amendment was voted down.

The House divided on McLean's motion to abrogate the 10 per cent clause which was seconded by Richardson Rutherford, Puttee, Davis, Mclane, McClure, Sproule, McCarthy, Fortin, Brodeur, Rogers, Semple, Wallace, McLean, Lanz, Craig, Henderson, Roche, Clark and Gullett. MacDonnell and Lariviere voted against the amendment.

Richardson moved that the rates should never be allowed to be higher than would produce 6 per cent of cost, but met with little support. The bill was read a third time.

In the railway committee on the 27th the clause in the Brandon & Southwestern, giving permission to amalgamate with the C. P. R. was struck out.

THE PAARDEBERG BATTLE.

Stanley Brown, the Toronto Mail correspondent, writing from Cape Town, Feb. 24, gives this graphic account of the battle of Paardeberg in which the Canadians had so many casualties. This is the first account received by mail:

"A few minutes after our arrival, the division was ordered to parade at 6:30 for advance. Our men were at breakfast, but were on parade very quickly. The Highland brigade being ready first, were sent up the south side of the river, while our brigade waded to the north side. Within a couple of miles of the river, and at right angles to it, the whole brigade was extended for attack.

"The firing line of our battalions was commanded by Major Buchan, while Col. Otter commanded the supports. The Cornwall Regiment was on the right of the Canadians and the Gordon Highlanders on the left. The Boers were along the river and gullies that abound at right angles to it. The artillery were on the left and two machine guns, under Capt. Bell, were the only machine guns on that side of the river during the whole day, and Captain Bell was congratulated by the brigadiers on getting them across the river by fording.

The battle raged on both sides of the river all day long, the Highland brigade suffering much more than we did. The men were extended and advanced as best they could, taking advantage of all cover, but no Boers were seen to be fired at. The gullies they occupied are the best natural fortifications they could be. The gullies run into the river, and are some twenty or thirty feet deep, and from ten to twenty feet wide, with any number of smaller gullies running from them like veins.

Action went on during the day until about five, when the Cornwalls arrived in support. The officer commanding this battalion seemed to think to much time had already been spent in fighting the Boers, and so ordered the charge. The result was fatal to the Cornwalls, as they had to retire.

The Canadians, acting under orders of the commanding officer of the Cornwalls, as senior officer, also charged, and with like result, but the Canadians, in place of retiring, simply lay down and remained. It was during this charge that most of the fatalities occurred. The unfortunate commanding officer of the Cornwalls was killed, and Captain Arnold and Lieutenant Mason, of the Canadians, were wounded.

The brigadier subsequently expressed his deep regret that the charge took place, as it was not intended; but at the same time warmly congratulated the Canadians on their behavior, as did Lord Roberts also. Our losses are 19 killed and 62 wounded. The names of these have been cabled to you. Capt. Arnold's wound is dangerous; Mason's is only in the shoulder."

John Ewan, writing from Cape Town to the Globe on Feb. 25, says that when the news of the Canadian advance at Paardeberg became known Canada was on every tongue. It was on every tongue, in the Province of Quebec, and such other persons as shall become associated with them for the incorporation under the name of "The Canadian Pacific Railway & Investment Company" more especially for the purpose of executing the offices of executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, assignee, and carrying on a general trust, deposit agency, loan and guarantee business with a profit of business in the town of Edmonton, in the said Northwest Territories.

wherever a conical crowned sombrero appears on the streets, its wearer is recognized as one of a band that contains "good stuff."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A London despatch of the 28th says: The Standard gives double-headed prominence to the following despatch from Odessa:

"There can no longer be any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized for active service. The Black Sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness.

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the "sublime ports" becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension.

"If the Ottoman government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased four-fold and occupied for active service."

The trooper Vancouver with the Leinster regiment sailed for Aldershot en route to South Africa, on the 27th.

The Canada Gazette gives notice that the price of land in the Yukon, south of the White Horse Rapids, has been reduced from \$10 per acre to \$5.00 to \$2.50 per acre, according to quality and position. The maximum amount which may be purchased by one person is 1,000 acres.

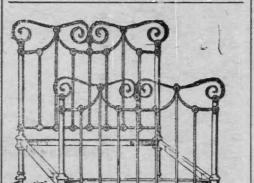
Upper Canada Bible Society

Bibles and Testaments in Cree, English, French, Russian, Polish and German sold at G. H. L. Brossange's Agent, from 20c upwards.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted for Creekford Public School District Protestant teacher holding second class certificate. Duties to commence at once. Apply, stating salary and previous experience, to

KENNETH A. MORRISON,
Star P.O., Alberta.



A Beautiful Iron Bed Only \$5.50

The coming Bed for Alberta. It will pay you to buy from Beds because they are stronger, cleaner and nice than any other bed made. The cost is very little more than a wooden one and you get ten times the wear. We have just unloaded a carload of Iron and Brass Beds, Springs and Mattresses.

Give us a call. We have the latest designs and best beds. Over twenty kinds to choose from.

McIntosh & Whitelaw. UPHOLSTERING, PICTURE FRAMING, AND UNDERTAKING.

Supreme Court N.W.T. Northern Alberta Judicial District.

Notice to Creditors.

In the estate of Andrew Grant, late of the Settlement of Stony Plain, District of Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given of the order of the Hon. C. M. McDonald, Justice of the Peace, dated Feb. 1st, 1900, to sell in the County of Stony Plain, Alberta, the personal effects and the estate of the said Andrew Grant, who died on about 19th October, 1890, do descend in to Alice Grant, widow of the said Andrew Grant, and the testator of the said deceased, or to P. L. McNamara, of Edmonton, her Advocate, their said children and their descendants, or to any of them if any, held by them, within four weeks from the date hereof.

Notice is hereby further given that at the end of the said period of four weeks, the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, holding regard to the debts which he had at the time of his death, and that she will be the sole or any person or persons of whom she shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated at Edmonton this 12th day of March, 1900.

P. L. MCNAMARA,
Advocate for said Executrix.

Help Wanted

Man and wife, without incumbrance, to assist on farm. Both must be familiar with farm work, and woman able to milk. Ontario people preferred. Enquire at BULLETT'S office.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories at its next session by the holder of the office of Provincial Laurence, bank manager, James Ross, Merchant; Stanley LaRue, merchant, of Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., in the said Northwest Territories, and of Louis Zephirin, merchant, of the town of Leduc, and of Arthur Bouvier, gentleman, both of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and such other persons as shall become associated with them for the incorporation under the name of "The Canadian Pacific Railway & Investment Company" more especially for the purpose of executing the offices of executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, assignee, and carrying on a general trust, deposit agency, loan and guarantee business with a profit of business in the town of Edmonton, in the said Northwest Territories.

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"If the Ottoman government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor, serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased four-fold and occupied for active service."

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PAY OF STRATHCONA HORSE.

In the House of Commons on March 9th, the question of the rate of pay to be received in South Africa by the Strathcona Horse was brought up and discussed;

Mr. Oliver. I would like to ask the Minister if there is any provision for supplementing the pay of the Strathcona contingent when in South Africa, or in what position is that contingent to be?

The Minister of Militia and Defence. My hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) will understand that that is a matter with which we have absolutely nothing to do! All that the militia department is doing in that connection is to facilitate in every way we can the splendid work that Lord Strathcona is doing. He is defraying every cent of the expense and the master is entirely in his own hands; and I would be the last one to suggest or dictate, unless he should ask my advice, what he should do for the men after they reach South Africa.

Mr. Oliver. I would like to say that I look at the matter in a different light from the hon. minister. These men are citizens of this country, and about 100 of them are residents of the constituency I represent. They are volunteers who are going to South Africa for the credit of the country and the glory of the Empire. I understand Lord Strathcona's intentions in the matter to be that he pays a certain amount of the expenses of a Canadian contingent—which is entirely to the credit of Lord Strathcona. I am asking for information, what amount are they to be paid after they get to South Africa? Has Lord Strathcona arranged to pay them the same scale as we have arranged to pay the members of the first and second contingents, or is he landing them in South Africa and turning them over to the Imperial rate of pay? I understand the hon. minister to say that these men are enlisted that Lord Strathcona equips them—end he is doing it lavishly, highly to his credit—that his transports them to South Africa and they serve as a Canadian corps at Imperial rates of pay. If that is so they are at a disadvantage in the matter of pay as compared with our other Canadian contingents. I think that is entirely unfair. I think it puts Lord Strathcona in a very unfortunate position, and it puts the men who are serving on this corps in a very unfortunate position. I take the liberty of calling the attention of the house and the country to the desirability, if the house and the country are to do credit to themselves, of taking some measures to supplement the Imperial pay in the case of the Strathcona contingent as in the case of the other contingents. Otherwise it would be putting Lord Strathcona in an improper position, one in which he would not desire to be placed, for it certainly would not reflect credit upon him to have the corps which bears his name and represents the expenditure of about a million dollars on his part serving on any different conditions as to pay from the other Canadian contingents!

The Minister of Finance. I am satisfied that Lord Strathcona would be the last one to suggest that the corps which was formed by him and which bears his name and for whom he has provided so liberally, should receive one copper from any other source. If Hon. gentleman (Mr. Oliver) is fortunate enough to have 100 of his constituents in that corps he is to be congratulated. They are lucky men, and the hon. gentleman may depend upon it that whatever is right and fair, ay and generous and liberal, will be done by Lord Strathcona; and I think that it is not right for us to touch the question at all.

Mr. Oliver. As to the remarks of the hon. minister of finance, that the constituency which I represent, myself and the members of the Strathcona Horse should be thankful for being under the unsolicited patronage of Lord Strathcona, we are prepared to except to the full, all the conditions properly attached to that distinguished patronage, but we want to know what the conditions are. Do we expect Lord Strathcona to supplement his magnificent gift of equipment and transport to South Africa, by a further gift towards the maintenance and pay of this force in South Africa? If so, very good. I am perfectly satisfied that any promise given by Lord Strathcona, will be made good. But, so far as I know, there has been no suggestion, that, once these men are landed in South Africa, they are anything else but a Canadian contingent serving in the Imperial army. Our responsibilities commence where his cease. We cannot discharge our responsibility by throwing the burden on Lord Strathcona, after the men have landed in South Africa, unless he expresses his willingness to assume it.

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding). My suggestion would be to accept the generous offer made by Lord Strathcona. It would be a mistake for us to assume that he has any intention of doing otherwise than what is just, and fair, and liberal, and handsome. If it should turn out that there is anything else expected of us, we will have time to consider the matter. It may be necessary, but my judgment is, that Lord Strathcona would not be pleased at the present time, to have any honor, manner raise that question.

From Shanghai on the 26th, it was reported that the British second class cruiser *Hermione* had been ordered to proceed immediately to Taku. The country around Tien-Tsin was greatly disturbed, and according to reports in circulation there, the powers were making arrangements for concerted action.

WETASKIWIN.

We have had some lovely weather for the last three days, since last writing, and then twenty-four hours of storm which has now turned fair, but there is still a considerable amount of frost about.

C. O. Swanson, the government immigration agent, has been heard from. He has been all winter in the Western States and had a most successful trip. We may accordingly expect a large influx of settlers as a result of his labors. This district is a favorite one of Mr. Swanson's, so much so that he has purchased a farm here himself, and intends moving up to it in a few short time.

Poor Mrs. Eggleston died a few days ago after a long and lingering illness which she bore with great patience. She has left one little girl. Her husband is very popular here and great sympathy is felt for him in his bereavement. This was manifested at the funeral, the whole of the people of the village and neighborhood attending. The burial service was held at her late home by the Presbyterian minister.

Mr. Oliver. I would like to say that I look at the matter in a different light from the hon. minister. These men are citizens of this country, and about 100 of them are residents of the constituency I represent. They are volunteers who are going to South Africa for the credit of the country and the glory of the Empire. I understand Lord Strathcona's intentions in the matter to be that he pays a certain amount of the expenses of a Canadian contingent—which is entirely to the credit of Lord Strathcona. I am asking for information, what amount are they to be paid after they get to South Africa? Has Lord Strathcona arranged to pay them the same scale as we have arranged to pay the members of the first and second contingents, or is he landing them in South Africa and turning them over to the Imperial rate of pay? I understand the hon. minister to say that these men are enlisted that Lord Strathcona equips them—end he is doing it lavishly, highly to his credit—that his transports them to South Africa and they serve as a Canadian corps at Imperial rates of pay. If that is so they are at a disadvantage in the matter of pay as compared with our other Canadian contingents. I think that is entirely unfair. I think it puts Lord Strathcona in a very unfortunate position, and it puts the men who are serving on this corps in a very unfortunate position. I take the liberty of calling the attention of the house and the country to the desirability, if the house and the country are to do credit to themselves, of taking some measures to supplement the Imperial pay in the case of the Strathcona contingent as in the case of the other contingents. Otherwise it would be putting Lord Strathcona in an improper position, one in which he would not desire to be placed, for it certainly would not reflect credit upon him to have the corps which bears his name and represents the expenditure of about a million dollars on his part serving on any different conditions as to pay from the other Canadian contingents!

Sergeant Sweetapple, the veterinary officer at Fort Saskatchewan, is among us. It appears that some horses have developed a peculiar disease and he is making local inquiries. It is, however, not an epidemic and there are no grounds whatever for general alarm on the subject.

That popular and energetic official license inspector, Fred Bagley, has paid us a visit and made things lively.

Early in the week he sent down a spe-

cial service officer and the result was

that three summonses for breaches of the liquor license ordinance were served.

In the first case Nils Schmidt,

holding a wholesale license, was pro-

secuted against for selling in smaller quantities than the ordinance permitted.

He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs. The case against Frank Dunnott was then heard for selling drink without a license. The court found him guilty and he was also fined \$50 and costs. The last case was

one against Mrs. Delia Anderson, of the Driard Hotel, for keeping open after prohibited hours. A somewhat

lengthy hearing took place, but the charge was eventually dismissed. Mr. Schantz, J. P., presided over the

court. Mr. Bagley prosecuted in all

the cases. In those against Dumont and Mrs. Anderson the defense was

conducted by Mr. O'Brien. In conse-

quence of the above decision in the case of Frank Dumont, he has withdrawn

his application for an hotel license for

the Queen's and Tom Shea has applied

in his place.

March 30, '00.

INTERNATIONAL COMITY.

A gain for the principles of international comity has been scored in the ratification by an almost unanimous vote of the senate, of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to the disposition of estates of citizens of either country who die within the jurisdiction of the other. In its original form the treaty provided that citizens of the United States in Great Britain and those of Great Britain in the United States should have the same right in acquiring, possessing or disposing of property as was possessed by the citizens of the country itself. This right has been limited by amendment to the disposition of the property, the provision covering the acquisition and possession of property being stricken out.

In reference to another article of the treaty, making provision for the extension of its provisions to dependencies of the United States, the objection was made that it conferred too great a degree of power upon the president. This article has been amended by providing that the extension of the agreement to dependencies shall be only upon the direction of the law-making power of the United States.—Brad-streets.

A despatch from Shanghai on the 27th says:

"The empress dowager has ordered the Chinese cruisers *Tai Tien* and *Hai Shou* to proceed to the Straits Settlements, there to act in conjunction with the men detailed to capture the steamer with Kung Yu Wei and other reformers. She believes their 24-knot speed will enable them to outstrip any British man of war."

It is reported that a British missionary has been killed while on his wheel.

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BED BE RICH.

Could he turn his fame to money; the fame he earned so well,
Charging at the breastwork and the ditch.
When he faced without a pallor the breath of nether hell,
Then the Absent-Minded Beggar would be rich.

Could he turn his fame to money, he earned upon the veldt,
When like a lash he heard the bulls switch,
When in his quivering nostrils the breath of death he smelt,
Then the Absent-Minded Beggar would be rich!

Could he turn his fame to money, when the fierce attack had failed,
And they couldn't tell each other which from which.

When they tried the thing again, and never quailed,
Then the Absent-Minded Beggar would be rich!

You wouldn't have to beg for him nor have to pass the hat,
For thence his battered uniform to switch.

If he got what's coming to him—now this is fit for tit—
The Absent-Minded Beggar would be rich!

THE KHAN.

WAR NOTES.

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

Military observers, and those in close affiliation with the war office are considerably confused as to what is being done for the relief of Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men are engaged with Lord Methuen at Warren-ton and Fourteen Streams, and now another column is about leaving Kimberley. Probably it has already started for Griqualand, 100 miles westward. Its ostensible purpose is to drive off the Boers. The force is described as "a strong one," and the ex-
pedition is "likely to attract much attention." General French is reported from Bloemfontein Sunday as returning from Thaba Npup without apparently having headed off Commandant Olivier with his 15 guns and miles of baggage. Boer horsemen are in contact with the British outposts from Biggarsberg to Warrenton. General Buller's patrols had a sharp skirmish Sunday at Waschbank. Lord Robert's infantry have now been quiet for days and an advance is hourly expected at the war office. The Times prints a despatch from Cape Town to the effect that the Boers, after deducting their heavy losses are probably unable to put more than 30,000 men on the fighting list.

THE END NOT YET.

Spencer Wilkinson in the Morning Post warns the public against blinding their eyes to the magnitude of the task which has yet to be performed in South Africa. He then refers to the fact that an immense distance has to be travelled, and points out that the smaller portions of the Free State have yet only been touched by the British advance. It is quite possible, he says, that the Boers may be able to prolong the campaign for several months and the British advance, though it must have a crushing effect, can be carried only by the persistent executions of those at home. Another task which does not appear to grow easier on nearer acquaintance is the settlement of the districts disturbed by rebellion. The pacification of these must be difficult, owing to their vast extent. Very little can be done until Sir Alfred Milner announces the government's decision as to how the rebels should be treated, and how loyal colonists should be compensated for losses. There should be, of course, no policy of revenge, nor will the government forget its first duty to itself is to vindicate its authority. The sooner these decisions are announced the sooner will the troubles diminish.

AT GLENCOE.

A despatch from the Boer camp at Glenco, dated March 23, says: "No attack is reported to be made on the Boer forces in Natal. Generals Botha and Meyer have been joined by their wives. Commandant Pretorius and patrol had a slight brush with the advanced guard of the lancers on March 22. One lance who refused to surrender was shot. General Botha denies the reports that Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. General Buller has sent the Boers a list of the wounded and stating that he buried 60 men. General Botha says this is impossible as his rolls do not show any such loss."

Mafeking.

The Boers recommended the bombardment of Mafeking on Mar. 12 with a six inch gun which had been comparatively silent for a week. The projectiles were ineffectual against cover, but were dangerous to pedestrians one shell burst in the scourt house killing several natives and wounding persons. Several women were also slightly wounded.

A London despatch on the 26th says: Trouble is brewing in China for the powers are taking a leading part in the "open door" policy. The Chinese government, under the influence of the conservative empress dowager, is attempting to bar progress of American and European commerce. Native outbreaks against foreigners are imminent. Communications have been passed around the London diplomatic circles including the United States embassy, and the United States, Great Britain and Germany are believed to be acting in concert to protect their interests.

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The Average Cow gives 600 Gallons of Milk yearly. The "Alexandra" or "Melotte" Separator will produce an Extra Profit of \$10.00 per cow annually.

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There is also a Considerable Saving in Time, Labor, Space and Dairy Utensils, and New Warm Sweet Milk is available for Calf and Pig Feeding. With the setting process you have cold sour milk

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Just arrived a full line of W. D. & H. O. Wills' English Tobaccos. Cigars, Pipes, etc.

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There is no article that is so closely associated with us as a Watch. It regulates all our business, and is either of the greatest value or no value whatever. A Watch is often repaired upon by qualified workmen and apprentices. Having been at the Jewelry and Watch Repairing bench for the past 10 years in some of the largest cities of EUROPE, UNITED STATES and CANADA, from which I have received diplomas and excellent references for my skilled mechanical work, which proves that I am sufficiently master of my trade. I make this class of work a distinct feature and give it my most scrupulous attention. All work entrusted to my care will be repaired expertly and in a superior manner, and I guarantee a perfect repair. I do my utmost to gain the confidence of all who favor me with their patronage. Our trial will prove.

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